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properly so-called. Its functions are political rather than judicial, in the sense that the jurisdiction assigned to the international court is purely voluntary, whereas both direct and indirect means are taken to prevent wars by specific international agreements. The author is careful to point out that the Covenant does not entirely take away the legal right of war, but merely restricts the exercise of the right by laying down the circumstances under which it shall not be exercised.

In commenting upon the direct means adopted by the Covenant for the prevention of wars Professor Larnaude discusses at length the scope of Article X and fails to find in its terms a confirmation of the view of the United States Senate that it contains a permanent guarantee of the territorial *status quo*. Rather the Article does no more than seek to protect boundaries of the new states against an impending attack, leaving it to the League to determine those boundaries by its own action. This interpretation seems to restrict the scope of Article X to the new states, and the more correct view is now that put forth by the Assembly at its meeting at Geneva to the effect that "Article X does not guarantee the territorial integrity of any member of the League. All it does is to condemn external aggression upon the territorial integrity" of the members of the League; that is, the boundaries of a state may be questioned, whether before the League or as between the parties, but force may not be used to alter them.

In discussing the organization of the League the author defends the composition of the Council as recognizing the actual inequality of the nations. His attempt to delimit the respective jurisdictions of the Council and of the Assembly will be studied with interest. His assignment of a somewhat limited jurisdiction to the Assembly must, however, be read in the light of the proceedings at Geneva, when the lesser of the two organs of the League asserted unexpected and, it is believed by the reviewer, highly desirable coördinate powers.

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Blue Sky Laws. By Robert R. Reed and Lester H. Washburn. New York. Clark Boardman Co., Ltd., 1921. pp. xxxii, 172, 267a.

This is mainly an abstract and a compilation of Blue Sky Laws. In addition it contains a fourteen page introduction and a thirteen page opinion on the scope of the Supreme Court decisions sustaining the Blue Sky Laws that have come before it. It will be of physical, if not of intellectual, assistance to those who have need of it.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

Government Control and Operation of Industry in Great Britain and the United States during the World War. By Charles Whiting Baker. Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, No. 18. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York, Oxford University Press, 1921. pp. vii, 138. \$1.00.

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The Natural History of Law. Lecture by J. E. G. de Montmorency. New York, Oxford University Press, 1921. pp. 30.

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- Principles of Contract.* By Sir Frederick Pollock. Ninth Edition. London, Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 1921. pp. lx, 820.
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- Essays on Constitutional Law and Equity.* By Henry Schofield. In Two Volumes. Boston, The Chipman Law Publishing Co., 1921. Vol. I, pp. 1-456. Vol. II, pp. viii, 457-1006.
- The Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences. The Conference of 1907, Vol. II.* James Brown Scott, Editor. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York, Oxford University Press, 1921. pp. lxxxii, 1086.
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- Clerk and Lindsell on Torts.* Seventh Edition. By W. Wyatt-Paine. London, Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., 1921. pp. cxli, 955.